

F.D.R. Proclaims U.S. Neutrality: War Rages

American Course to be Ready If War Comes

Washington, Sept. 8.—With a historic stream of proclamations and significant but informal statements, President Roosevelt told the world of America's neutrality today, clamped down the neutrality act's tight embargo on arms shipments to the belligerents and disclosed that:

Gaps in the national defense are soon to be filled by increasing the personnel of the navy, now at only 85 per cent of peace time strength, and augmenting the defensive garrison at the Panama canal.

A flotilla of World War destroyers will be reconditioned to take up the dramatic task of patrolling American territorial waters, presumably to see that they do not become the scene of violations of neutral rights by belligerent warships.

Measures will be taken to combat propaganda, aimed at the American form of government, espousing Communism, Dictatorship and the like, and to prevent the United States from becoming a center for the gathering of information to the belligerents.

In all, there were three proclamations, the first, in accordance with international law, notifying the interested nations that America would be officially neutral, the second invoking the arms ban of the neutrality law, and the third dealing with protective measures at the canal.

But, the President had a press conference, too, and, seated at his desk opposite a big map of Poland, on which brown and black lines showed the progress of the fighting there, he outlined the additional things which the administration had in mind, and commented on the various aspects of the war situation, as it affects the United States.

One thing he made as plain as day: that the embargo automatically supercedes any orders for aircraft which Ameri-

can manufacturers may be filling for nations at war.

He made it clear, too, that Germany's denial that a Nazi submarine sank the British liner Athenia, was not yet accepted here (it had many Americans on it.) Investigations are being made, he said, with officials of the American diplomatic corps in England and Ireland questioning survivors and otherwise assembling information. It was plain that a diplomatic protest to the Hitler government was possible.

In addition, the President disclosed that one decision had been made. American naval vessels will not be sent to convoy American ships through the submarine zone. Instead, the ships will have American flags painted on hull, deck and superstructure, will keep to the usual shipping lanes and will not darken ship, will not follow a zig-zag course, and will make no secret of their schedules, he added that under no circumstances, would it be highly difficult for a belligerent submarine to make a mistake.

It was another busy day for the Chief Executive. In early afternoon, he signed the first proclamation. After his press conference he signed the others. And always he was in touch with the State Department on developments abroad.

In invoking the neutrality act Mr. Roosevelt gave effect to a law with which he is in downright disagreement. He wants the arms embargo removed, so that all belligerents will have access to American markets. In practice this would mean that Great Britain and her allies could buy here, and that Germany could not. The British fleet would see to that. The President has announced he will call a special session of congress to revise the law, but today he still left indefinite the date on which that would be.

Aside from the arms embargo, the law forbids Americans to travel on ships of belligerent nations — after 90 days — to furnish supplies to British warships, or grant loans to belligerents. It lets the President, with some reservations, specify what war articles are subject to the law.

Those listed in today's proclamation include virtually all firearms of more than .22 calibre ammunition for them, all sorts of ordnance, all aircraft and air

craft parts, warships, tanks, all armored vehicles, flame thrower and poison gas and its ingredients.

Proclaiming neutrality in the Panama Canal zone Mr. Roosevelt also issued an executive order designed to "prevent damage or injury to the canal." It authorized canal officials to take complete charge of transiting vessels, even to the point of ejecting the officers and crews from the ships. It specified that no more than six ships of a belligerent or its allies may be in the canal at one time, and that no belligerent vessel may be in it for more than 24 hours.

The activities mentioned include enlisting within the United States for service in a belligerent army, or inducing another to enlist, fitting out vessels of war for a belligerent, financing or participating in a military expedition to a belligerent nation and helping an interned person to escape provisions of the regulations for belligerent warships in American waters.

They may not engage in any military activity, may not visit American ports for warlike purposes, may while in port take on only normal provisions and mechanical supplies (no armaments or ammunition) and may remain in port, except in unusual circumstances, only for 24 hours. Moreover, it is forbidden that more than three warships of a belligerent and its allies may be in a U. S. port at the same time.

To the ban on travel on belligerent ships by Americans, Sec. Hull announced the exception that Americans may use these vessels, he said, if traveling over waters other than those adjacent to Europe and other than toe in the submarine zone.

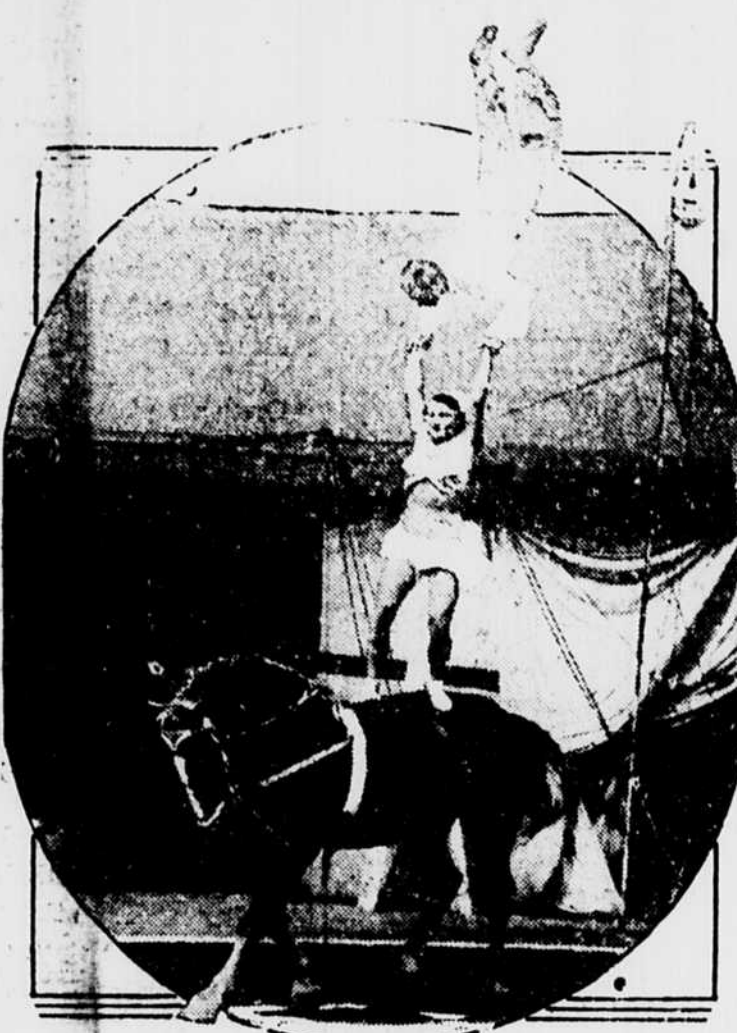
The first proclamation of neutrality was issued early Tuesday afternoon.

Fugitive from War

The \$20,000,000 German liner Bremen, biggest merchant marine prize now on the high seas, was still unreported tonight—a fugitive prowling furtively toward a safe harbor six days after leaving New York without passengers. Several reports that the giant liner had been either captured or had made a neutral port have been heard but it is believed that the Bremen has reached a safe port by now. The new German luxury liner has a crew of 908 men and officers aboard.

Discovered Circulation of Blood
The circulation of the blood was discovered by Dr. William Harvey, an English anatomist.

HERDITY PLAYS BIG PART IN SKILL OF NOTED CIRCUS RIDERS



Daring Somersaulting Equestrians With Loyal-Repensky Troupe.

It is a circus tradition that for intrepid bravery and daring exploits none among the performers of a modern big show excel bareback riders. Their training requires years of diligent practice. Indeed, in the big majority of cases there is the powerful effect of heredity, that exercises an influence upon the child and helps it overcome obstacles to others well nigh impossible.

None among the famous bareback riders rise to greater heights than the 9 Loyal-Repensky Troupe of Italian equestrians with the Great Cole Bros. Circus coming to Gary, Thursday, September 14 at No. 10 Ball Park.

The Loyal - Repensky Troupe are the descendants of circus riders who for generations appeared in Europe traveling with quaint shows of the wagon type vintage that may still be found in the remote places of the continent. A back somersault on the broad haunches of a galloping horse; a twisting somersault from one running horse to another and pyramids on horses reaching to dizzy heights are some of their exploits.

Among the 300 performers with the Cole Bros. show this season are 60 riders. They hail from all parts of the world. They are champions in every branch of equestrianism.

Traveling with the big show are 700 people. A five-continent menagerie composed of 250 wild animals and 20 elephants is carried. There are 300 horses. Two railroad trains are required to transport the huge organization from city to city.

An immense street parade will be seen on the downtown streets at 11 a.m. The doors of the big show will open at 1 and 7 p.m. The performance will get under way promptly at 2 and 8 p.m.

Along Elm Street

GREENSBORO, N. C. ---By Capt. D. J. GILMER

Elm Street, Greensboro, N.C., is a thorough route north and South whose center is crossed by a route from west to east, route 10, called the Main street of North Carolina, from the Atlantic ocean to the Blue Ridge

On Elm Street along which I was born and reared, and from which I went as a soldier in 3 wars — the Spanish American, the Philippine War and the World War. From these wars God's storehouse of prayers for those who prayed for me. I, like a hare whom horns and hounds pursue, parted to the place whence first she flew, where I still have hopes, my long veraton past, here to return and be buried with parents in the old cemetery along Elm Street, where, as a motherless boy I went at night, knelt by a grave

and asked God to do for me what my parents would have done had not He called them away. And how He has blessed me! He saved me from men who tried to murder me beyond the distant seas, cold blooded men who hated me only because I am a colored man.

Today I stood along Elm Street and I wept because of this thought:

Soft and low I heard them singing.
And I heard the angels coo,
I heard the gate bells ringing,
And I to them nearer drew.
Oh gently, Lord, gently lead us
Through this lonely vale of
of tears.
I'm not forsaken, I am not
forgotten;
I'm old, tired.

(Continued on Page Four)

House Republicans Expose Insincerity

Washington, D. C.—We have heard much in recent years of the acute interest and profound solicitude of the New Deal and the Democratic party for the Negro, and of the benefits which have flowed in his direction through New Deal agencies.

With reference to the latter, complaints extending over the entire seven years of New Deal administration have exploded the myth that the masses of colored people have been fairly equal recipients of the generous bounty of Billion Dollar benefits which are supposed to have followed New Deal spending for the unfortunate "forgotten man."

Truly, the Negro has been the forgotten man. He still remains outside the sacred precincts of "common economic opportunity," and that "united democracy" of which we hear so much.

Discriminations of the most flagrant character on the part of these Agencies have been exposed by publication in the colored press of the country over and over again.

Only slight increases have been made in the employment of Negro Public Health nurses in no sense comparable to the need of the Negro population. In low cost housing, Resettlement, TV-A projects, and similar enterprises the Negro has suffered from discriminatory policies; fair play toward a loyal minority has been regarded as being impracticable, if not undesirable, and relief for Negroes has always been controlled by a spirit of unfair practices and discriminations. There has been on every hand gross exploitation and oppression.

It still remains true that the Negroes do not participate in New Deal Services and Agencies because they have no part in the formulation of policies or the administration of these public funds.

Even in connection with the National Youth Administration, an agency which should be entirely free from unfair practices of any kind, the number of rural projects of the NYA established for Negroes is woefully inadequate, and suffers by comparison with NYA projects for white youth, as was pointed out, and with both Negro and white NYA projects in urban districts. The general educational and developmental opportunities for Negro youth are considerably poorer in rural than in urban areas.

In agriculture, in which the greater proportion of Negroes are employed, full participation of Negro farmers, under agricultural dictatorship, has been

consistently denied. Information which reaches them is more or less second hand, inaccurate, or tardy, and practically nothing has been done toward liberalizing, or otherwise improving, the lot of the Negro sharecropper and tenant.

A recent attempt to prove to the colored people that the Democratic party is now a "friend of the Negro," was the effort of the New Dealers of the northern and western states in the recent National Congress session to have passed an Anti-Lynching bill. This is, in the closing days of Congress, to a situation which contradicted any claims of the New Dealers that such a bill would be passed so as to assure a continuation of Negro support at the polls.

For four months a petition charging the House Rules Committee from consideration of the bill continued to lie on the speaker's table. The petition had been filed by Representative G. W. (D-N.Y.) So far as Democratic pretensions were concerned, the bill was dead.

It remained for Republicans in Congress to assure consideration of the bill at the Second Session of the 76th Congress next January. Although the New Deal wing of the Democratic party had started the petition so as to mislead the colored people as to their sincerity and willingness to have such a bill passed, and also to assure Negro support in 1940, it turned out that the House Rules Committee was still in command of the situation, refusing to report it.

House Republicans made the effort successful by signing up to the tune of 116 Republicans, as against 99 Democrats, 2 progressives and 1 laborite, despite the fact that the Democratic House membership numbers all of 259—a clear majority of 90.

And so went away another effort to impress colored voters that they could safely look to the Democratic politicians for encouragement in connection with this piece of legislation which has bedeviled Congress for many years.

CLAY COUNTY FAIR SOON

The Sixth Annual Clay Co., Fair and Homecoming to be held September 20 to 23 inclusive, at Bradley Field 4-H Camp Grounds located on Rte. 16, one and one-half miles low Clay on Elk River will feature 4-H Club work and the many farm life activities of the county. Various exhibits and events are planned for this years fair and it is expected to be the finest yet.

SUNDAY, SEPT., 10, 1939
Presbyterian Services, Keystone
Speaker

PROF. Q. A. CONNOLLY
of Bluefield State Teachers Col.

Monday at ECKMAN

Bishop R. C. Ransom, D.D.
Bishop Ransom served on the
Ohio State Pardoning Board
Will Speak at 7:00 p.m.